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Brussels deal: all clear for Spain and Portugal

Spain and Portugal are now certain of joining the European Community. A meeting of Community heads of government in Brussels has reached agreement on terms. This means that objections by Greece about cash for Mediterranean regions already in the Ten have been met. Greece, Italy and France are each to receive about two billion European Currency Units over seven years to help develop poorer agricultural regions to help them withstand competition from Spanish and Portuguese farm produce. The Brussels meeting also agreed on aiming to dismantle all restraints to an authentic common market by 1992.

The European Community's ten heads of government have in dramatic fashion cleared away the last obstacle to Spain's and Portugal's joining.

This was achieved by satisfying the demands of the Greek Prime Minister, Andreas Papandreou.

Spain and Portugal will be joining the Community, of this there can no longer be any doubt, next January 1.

Although it will take ten years before both countries are economically fully integrated, efforts to improve the Community's structure are speeding up.

The declaration of intent by the government leaders, for example, to establish a genuine common market by 1992 is pretty spectacular.

This means that extensive harmonisation will be required for both the commercial and tax laws of individual member states.

Even if this objective cannot be attained within the next seven years, this move does give the Community a definite shove forward.

A boost for economic development

The next issue of THE GERMAN TRIBUNE will appear on 21 April

Frankfurter Rundschau

and for the fight against unemployment can be expected even if there is only partial success in this field.

Now that the most sticky financial disputes — with British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher last June and with Mr Papandreou this time — have been settled the Community leaders can concentrate on political reform and development during the next summit in Milan.

The French president, Mr Mitterrand, and the West German Chancellor, Herr Kohl, have not yet said exactly what they want.

Following six months of consultations in the so-called "Dooge Committee", which is made up of "personal delegates" of the Community leaders, several main points of controversy have emerged.

One main issue is the limitation of the right to veto in the Community's Council of Ministers to just a few areas and the introduction of majority voting in all others.

This is an inevitable step if the future Community of Twelve are to be able to adopt resolutions without the hitherto endless delays.

However, during the Brussels summit Margaret Thatcher again made it clear hat the right to veto must be retained in all "matters vital" to a country's interests. Britain is backed by Denmark and Greece on this point. These three countries are also against giving the European Parliament real influence on the Community's legislation. The Irish are the only real oppponents of including cooperation on armamament matters and security policy in joint Community activities. Ireland does not belong to Nato. Progress is also likely in these fields during the coming years. President Reagan's appeal to the European Nato partners to participate in research work for his Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) underlines the importance of a European advisory body on defence issues. During the Brussels summit meeting there was a brief exchange of views on such a move between the countries primarily affected. Reagan's initiative not only threatens to depreciate the significance of French and British nuclear weapons but also questions the existing concept of nuclear deterrence pursued by the Federal Republic of Germany and the other European Nato members.

However, Mitterrand, Thatcher and Kohl would appear to have realised that American plans can no longer be stopped.

Chancellor Kohl made it clear in Brussels that he does not want to go it alone when negotiating his country's involvement in this research.

He is hoping to go to the negotiating table arm in arm with France and if possible with Britain and Holland.

It cannot be ruled out that being wedged between the two superpowers may speed up the political unification of the Community too fast for the Community members themselves.

How Spain and Portugal will respond is still unknown.

The past has repeatedly shown that it takes time and patience to overcome European national-mindedness.

In the Federal Republic of Germany, for example, there will be a lot of complaining when the first bills come in for the Community's southward enlargement.

Reforms of the costly common agricultural policy — a field in which, strangely enough, Bonn is pressurised by its farmers into applying the brakes — is a further major obstacle.

The new Commission of the European Communities may be introducing a new concept into the debate here this summer.

It is clear that the steps envisaged by Mitterrand and Kohl towards a European Union may well be too far-reaching for the current level of Community-mindedness in member states.

The adjustment of living conditions in the poorer regions of the Community is just as important an objective as is the abolition of intra-Community border checks.

Another important aspect is the feeling that there is a technological backlog to the USA and Japan, a factor which also plays a part with regard to possible participation in the American SDI programme.

Looking back on the resolutions of the Stuttgart Community summit of 1983 the Ten can rightly claim to have achieved most of their objectives, despite many a setback.

In view of the high-flying objectives of former years this is a miracle indeed.

Erich Hauser
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 1 April 1985)



Good to have you aboard ... Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (left) and Spain's Foreign Minister Fernando Moran after agreement was reached on enlarging the Community (Photo: dpa)



Welcome to European unity (Cartoon: Hanel/Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger)

■ WORLD AFFAIRS

Little boys on both sides giving trouble

There's nothing new about the mood of discontent surrounding the two military alliances in Europe.

Above all, the discussion in the West on the tasks of Nato and the distribution of NATO commitments has never stopped.

There have been repeated attempts to realign the structures of the North Atlantic alliance to modern-day requirements; for example, Henry Kissinger's plan for the reorganisation of NATO submitted last year.

In his concept, former US secretary of state Kissinger came to the obvious conclusions following the missile deployment debate, suggesting that the West Europeans accept greater responsibility for guaranteeing security.

According to Kissinger's plan, this should include their right to conduct arms control negotations relating to arms stationed on European soil.

The alliance has the choice, Kissinger emphasised: "New vitality or gradually wilting". Unfortunately, Kissinger's ideas did not meet with the response they deserve.

The governments in NATO member states felt that it was more advisable to avoid any discussion on essential changes.

The standard argument was again forwarded: an open discussion of the differences of opinion would be hardly likely to increase Soviet readiness to make concessions at the negotiating table.

What is needed, it was claimed, was solidarity within the alliance, even though there are unmistakable signs that Reagan's "Star Wars" ideas will represent the next acid test for the alliance.

However, America is not alone in its troubles with its allies.

The Soviet Union is also currently having a difficult time with its "socialist brothers".

The main reason is the fact that the Warsaw Pact agreement expires in May.

Remarks made in Rumania, and more recently in Hungary, show that there are clear differences of opinion on the duration of the treaty in future and the shape the agreement should take.

Hungary's deputy foreign minister, Istvan Roska, was remarkably open on this point in an interview with the trade union newspaper *Nepszava*, demanding that the alliance agreement take into account the "differences in the practical political implementation and methods of building up a socialist system".

Roska's remarks would indicate that Moscow is planning on changes at the expense of its allies.

From the Soviet angle, the treaty drawn up in 1955 has two major drawbacks:

- in its present form, the East bloc's military alliance cannot be turned into an effective instrument of Soviet foreign policy. According to the treaty's provisions so far, Pact members must be consulted on all important international matters, but cannot be obliged to take joint action,
- the territorial scope of the treaty's application is strictly limited to Europe and does not, for example, allow Moscow to deploy the troops of Pact members in a possible conflict with China (which was not predictable thirty years ago).

The Soviet Union has offset the second drawback by renewing the bilateral alliance agreements.

These agreements do not provide for such territorial limitation. If need be, therefore, the Soviet Union could call upon the support of individual Warsaw Pact members in the hypothetical case of a Chinese attack on the Asian parts of the Soviet Union.

However, it is more difficult for the Soviet Union to accept the first problem.

This is the area which relates to the principles referred to by Roska.

For Moscow, bloc discipline is at stake and the application of the "Brezhnev doctrine" of the limited sovereignty of socialist countries.

The smaller member states, on the other hand, are worried about their right to choose their own path to socialism and their national independence, a right which has not always been respected anyway.

To put it another way: the question is whether the alliance will degenerate into a mere tool for Soviet global policies or whether its members will be able to bring their own weight to bear against the USSR.

Ever since the Soviet Union and four other Warsaw Pact states (GDR, Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria) forcefully put an end to the experiments of the Prague reformist Communists, the Kremlin has never missed an opportunity to point out that the alliance is not only there to protect its members from "imperialist aggression".

A further major objective is to safeguard "socialist achievements".

Rumania's party leader, Nicolae Ceausescu, has opposed this interpretation right from the start. In 1968, for example, he refused to send his troops into Czechoslovakia.

During the Conference of European Communist and workers' parties in 1976, Ceausescu was the only Warsaw Pact leader to insist on the independence of all parties, the principle of non-intervention, and the right to an independent path to socialism.

Now, Bucharest is not alone in its rejection of efforts by Moscow to absorb these concessions via changing contractual stipulations.

However, Ceausescu is out for more; many Rumanian publications state that the bloc policy must be dropped altogether and the alliance disbanded.

This would suggest that Bucharest will oppose any rewording of the agreement which tries to perpetuate the alliance.

Bucharest rejects the Russian proposal to extend the alliance for 20 years and would itself like to see an extension of 10 years.

There have been and are similar considerations in the West, for example, De Gaulle's and Brandt's vision of a European continent which is subject to neither Soviet nor American hegemony or the discussion within the SPD or the peace movement as well as the proposal by the Greek government to set up a nuclear-free Balkan zone.

The less the Soviets and Americans are able to reduce the degree of their confrontation and control the arms race, the greater the European desire "to free themselves from the nuclear rivalry between the superpowers".

Neither the Belgian decision to deploy cruise missiles nor the forthcoming extension of the Warsaw Pact agreements can disguise this fact.

Wolfgang Schmieg

(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 25 March 1985)

Arms control: is a big rethink needed?

Zbigniew Brzezinski, security adviser to former US President Jimmy Carter, feels that arms control policy is dead.

Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger thinks much the same. He too is convinced that the negotiations between the superpowers on the limitation of strategic nuclear arms are stuck up a blind alley.

This appraisal would suggest that the new talks in Geneva will be just one big spectacle. Fundamental improvements are not to be expected.

Of course, the American State Department is more to less committed to optimism.

However, the true thoughts of the Reagan Administration are reflected to some degree in the comments made by Kenneth Adelman, head of the disarmament authority.

Adelman stresses that the future of arms control — if the word future can at all be used — depends on so much harmonising of American and Russian approaches that a formal agreement between the two is most unlikely.

This pessimism is shared by strategic analysts in the United States.

The new round of talks in Geneva serves as an opportunity to recall the many disarmament initiatives which have failed in the past.

The nuclear test-ban treaty agreed on in 1963 did not prevent the Russians from improving the quality of their nuclear destructive potential.

The ABM treaty, which was designed to prevent both sides from setting up

WELT SONNTAG

anti-missile defence systems, has not achieved its objective.

Salt I did not induce the Soviets to drop the introduction of multi-purpose warheads (MIRVs).

Salt II could neither limit the quantity nor effectiveness of the Soviet missile systems.

Military policy experts working in the strategic institute in Washington therefore feel that the American public is very sceptical about further agreements.

The official view is that the Soviets have returned to the negotiating table because of President Reagan's decision to modernise America's strategic arms.

Reagan's intention of making the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), better known as Star Wars, America's new strategy provided the final push.

Observers do not deny the fact that the SDI has influenced Soviet behaviour.

The industrial and technological superiority of the United States is seen in a more realistic light by the Soviets than by the Reagan's intellectual American critics.

However, even Reagan's supporters point out that America has still got a lot of catching up to do.

Washington's position in Geneva is by no means that of the stronger power.

In military terms, i.e. in strategic reality, Moscow still has a lead on Washington.

This is above all due to the fact that the authorities dealing with strategy are bogged down in encrusted categories of thinking.

Numerous liberal intellectuals and politicians have also failed to realise that strategy is influenced by a technological revolution.

They regard armament simply [as a] means of obtaining negotiating topic[s in] arms control talks. For this group, [weapons] systems are only secondarily instru[ments] which increase military security.

Many still intellectually live in [the] world of McNamara's strategic idea[s].

Another aspect which should be [con]sidered in Geneva is the Soviet interpr[eta]tion of the range of topics to be negoti[ated].

The Kremlin only agreed to talk [on] condition that there is a clear link between all three negotiating topics.

Not only is it difficult for the Am[eri]cans to technically work their w[ay] through the jungle of demands and [con]tradictions, but they also have to t[ake] the rights of their allies into account.

The interlinkage between Americ[an] and allied interests has thus al[so] made it possible for the Kremlin to t[urn] the entire western world into the are[na] for its negotiating efforts.

In fact, it looks as if the Soviets att[ach] great importance to the psycho-strat[e]gic variant to these negotiations.

If need be, the Russians will p[lay] Congress and the East coast press [against] their allies.

They will cleverly alarm the media [in] Rome or Bonn, London or Brussels.

The Soviets will undoubtedly ma[ke] flexible use of the channels of journali[s]tic influence. For the West's open soci[e]ty wants to see successes.

As the Russians do not want the[se] successes to mean their failures, t[he] Communists will do all they can [to] blame the Americans for sluggish prog[]ress in negotiations whenever distra[c]tion is needed from their own *nyet*.

It is therefore quite possible that [the] Soviets are only pretending to negoti[ate].

For the real aim of the Soviets is [not] true military disarmament but the int[el]lectual disarmament of the west.

This means that the Russian negoti[at]ing partner will concentrate on sof[ten]ing up American domestic policy [and] the policies of the NATO states.

Experts in Washington, therefo[re] feel that although the talks may not [be] successful they will not be called off.

A marathon of successive conf[er]ences up until the next American el[ec]tions is regarded as a clear possibility.

Above all, the SDI problem may f[or]ce the Russians to keep the negotiati[ng] ball rolling.

The Russians are the last to do[ubt] that the Americans will "gain the upp[er] hand in the Star Wars field".

They themselves can do little to pr[e]vent this from happening.

As their fears of not being able to k[eep] pace with the Americans in this field [are] justified, the only way to obstruct t[his] development is via the Geneva negoti[at]ing table.

Adelbert Weinstein

(Welt am Sonntag, Hamburg, 24 March 19[85])

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Friedrich Reinecke Verlag GmbH, 23 Schöne Aus[sicht], D-2000 Hamburg 76, Tel. 22 85 1, Telex: 02-14733.
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■ HOME AFFAIRS

'Errors of judgment' cost Greens popular support

[Th]e Greens have lost a lot of support [bo]th within their own ranks and among [vot]ers because of two events. One is an [ele]ction platform point by the North [Rh]ine-Westphalia party which calls for [le]galisation of sexual relations between [adu]lts and anyone under 14. The other [is a] letter sent by two Bonn Green MPs [to] members of the Red Army Faction in [jail] asking to visit them.

[G]reens MP Petra Kelly is worried [tha]t that the party's share of the vote [cou]ld climb too quickly, say to 15 per [ce]nt.

This, she thinks, would damage the [ima]ge of protest. Well, so far, her fears [hav]e been groundless.

The Greens have reached their limits [soon]er than expected. The elections in [th]e Saar (where they got below the crucial five per cent), Hesse and West Berli[n], showed evidence that their rise in popularity is petering out.

The belief the environmental protection party is a self-sustaining political [for]ce has been shaken, even among the [Gr]eens themselves.

The Greens were initially successful [bec]ause they diverted voters by offering [wha]t the established parties didn't.

They are regarded both as a nuisance [and] as a necessary force in politics.

[If v]oters nevertheless turn away from [the]m, there are good reasons.

The environmental protection party [has] only itself to blame. Martin Pannen, [man]ager of the North-Rhine Westphalia [part]y, admits there have been plenty of [mis]takes.

There have certainly been two al[mig]hty clangers. One was the row in the [No]rth Rhine-Westphalian election platform about liberalising legislation governing sexual relations between young people and adults.

The demand was for sexual relations [bet]ween adults and children under 14 [no]t to be regarded as an offence provided no violence was involved. This was just too much for many party members as well as voters.

The issue has harmed not only the state party but the party as a whole.

The second mistake was a letter sent by Bundestag Members of Parliament Antje Vollmer and Christa Nickels to members of the Red Army Faction terrorist group in jail. The MPs asked for permission to visit the prisoners.

Vollmer and Nickels gave as their reason "Christian motives".

But their action met very little sympathy from party colleagues or from the public.

The Greens have always regarded it as their task to jog political and social taboos. This usually wins applause from supporters.

But these two latest errors of judgment have shocked society. The Greens have overstepped the mark, and the party will pay a price.

But there are other shortcomings. Their political structure does not measure up to their initial election successes. The Saar is an example.

The poor showing there (they did not even get 5 per cent of the vote) was not only the result of the sophisticated campaign waged by the SPD candidate Oskar Lafontaine, but had its roots in the Greens' lack of election organisation.

In North-Rhine Westphalia, where the party will next be put to the test, it is not much better.

It is true that many Greens with their idea that the party is an anti-party, don't want an effective party apparatus.

The rudeness with which senior party members are handled does not have positive effects. Workers in the Greens' North Rhine-Westphalia state office talk of "slave treatment" and "head hunting" in committees.

It makes no difference that the North Rhine-Westphalia Greens, eight weeks before the state election, have an agreed and convincing election programme.

The two wings of the party, the realists (Realos) and the fundamentalists (Fundis), oppose each other.

The programme is a blown up production of more than a 100 pages that certainly not all party members have bothered to wade through.

There are no effective statements on problems pressing the country, and no understanding of how to express matters for non-academic voters.

Instead the Greens have gone in for an endless, theoretical debate on the relationship with the SPD — at the outset rather on their high horse.

The Greens take the view that the Social Democrats, if you please, have put themselves in a yoke if they want to have Johannes Rau as state premier supported by the Greens.

They are now hinting that they are prepared to negotiate over their key demands, which does not show a very well thought-out strategy.

Many SPD voters, particularly from the middle-classes, voted once for the Greens at the last election in order to



teach the SPD a lesson. But they apparently do not want to weaken the Social Democrats too much for the benefit of the Greens, or even to make the SPD unable to govern or negotiate.

The Greens are sure to get their own back — see the Saar — and decline to accept the SPD. Or they they will let the alliance between the SPD and the Greens fall apart — see Hesse.

The Greens have always claimed to be the other force in the political landscape. As things stand, they can only achieve this aim with the assistance of the SPD. Many of their voters think this.

But when put to the test the Greens have so far shrunk away.

For this reason perhaps they will even in the future have to be satisfied with looking back with longing at their early election successes.

Heinz Verfürth

(Kölner-Stadt Anzeiger, Cologne, 21 March 1985)

Lafontaine hits at Kohl over unemployment

High points of the SPD congress in Dortmund included heated attacks on the Bonn government for its performance in fighting unemployment and the exultant appearance of the victor in the Saar election, Oskar Lafontaine.

Lafontaine launched a direct attack on Chancellor Kohl. He told the 1,000 delegates that laughter and optimism were no way to combat unemployment.

Amid applause SPD boss Willy Brandt said: "The CDU gets no marks for job creation." Kohl's words about "good tidings of an economic upswing" were a propaganda trick.

Brandt said: "What an impertinence to talk round the highest unemployment figure ever and not do something about it."

Brandt called upon the SPD to link the security of the natural basics of life with the security of the basics for working people.

This, he said, would be a major reform programme in the best traditions of the labour movement and the Social Democrats.

The SPD wants not only to modernise our industrial society in ecological terms but at the same time humanise it.

"Environmental protection begins at the work place. Environmental protection policies can create jobs," said Brandt.

Lafontaine, who since his victory in the Saar has become for many SPD members the new standard bearer, listed energy economies and the use of domestic coal as the most important tasks of environmental protection policies.

The SPD could not tolerate the fact that the Bonn government was neglecting coal although there was an urgent need to do something about it.

Lafontaine demanded that the huge amounts handed out for conversion to nuclear power should be handed out to coal that is not harmful to the environment.

North Rhine-Westphalia premier Johannes Rau demanded that political and economic decisions should be squared up from the very beginning and in all sectors with ecological requirements.

Rau said that talking was for the Greens but the SPD was for action and he protested against the "false alternative, on the one hand concern about jobs and on the other concern for environmental protection."

All speakers were in favour of a ten-year public programme for environmental protection of about DM50 billion for loans with favourable interest rates and lost subsidies, as has been demanded by the SPD and the trade unions for months.

In this way 500,000 new jobs could be created. The programme would be paid for by an environmental protection levy on petrol, gas and heating oil.

The chairman of the SPD committee on worker problems Rudolf Dressler spoke of the necessity of such environmental protection investment.

He said: "For more than a hundred years workers and their organisations have fought for social and legal progress. This fight only makes sense if we win back the security that our work and the products we produce do not hazard our children's future."

Axel Brower-Rabinowitsch

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 23 March 1985)

Realos beat Fundis in vote for coalition with Hesse SPD

The ground rules have been drawn up for a possible coalition between the Social Democrats and the Greens in Hesse. This would be the first time that a Greens *Land* party has dared take such a step. Hesse has a minority SPD government. A previous arrangement in Hesse under which the Greens lent passive support collapsed in November last year when the government refused to scrap plans for two nuclear power plants. The coalition plans were drawn up by the Realos, the pragmatist wing of the Greens and approved by a narrow majority after long discussion. The other wing, the Fundis (fundamentalists) oppose the plans.

[T]he Greens in Hesse have not yet decided in favour of a coalition with [the] SPD. They want to think about it.

That is not much, but the decision [do]es indicate a change of thinking.

These new musing do not come about [acci]dentally. They were triggered off by [ele]ctions last month when the Greens [onl]y gained 2.5 per cent of the vote in [the] Saar and put up a far worse showing [than] was expected in West Berlin.

Like all other parties the Greens have [the]ir eyes fixed on the next state election in North Rhine-Westphalia on 12 [Ma]y.

In North Rhine-Westphalia they want [to] test how their possible supporters [woul]d react if in Hesse at least they allow [the] impression to grow that they would [be w]illing to join in government and join [for]ces politically with the Social Dem[ocr]ats. They are casting out feelers to [the] SPD.

Obviously the Hesse decision is a [pro]blem for the Greens. It would be an [erro]r to expect a split at this time. But [the] party is divided over the question of [allia]nce.

The fundamentalists regard a coali[tion] with the SPD — and that is the only [coal]ition thinkable — the sell-out of [fun]damental ecology positions.

They are not only enemies of our national and social system, but they reject every compromise.

In the coalition talks, they remained in the minority, although in the party as a whole they command a majority.

The Greens have taken a difficult path, and it is impossible to forecast where it will lead.

But the SPD, as well as the Greens, must make it clear what it wants.

In the SPD it seems that there is less objection than there was about working out a deal with a party which is a danger both to external security and internal stability.

And it is a party that is dependent on our flourishing economy to create jobs.

Unfortunately until the North Rhine-Westphalia poll on 12 May, we won't get any real information.

Only when the electorate has voted will voters learn what the SPD and Greens intend.

Rudolf Bauer

(Rheinische Post, Düsseldorf, 25 March 1985)

■ IDEAS

Everyone spoke but no one listened at four-day East-West forum

Nothing emerged at a four-day discussion on East-West relations in Tutzing, Bavaria, to change anybody's mind on anything.

Neither the American nor Russian delegations wanted to hear what the other side had to say.

In addition, neither the speakers nor the audience, who joined in discussions, produced anything new.

About 150 delegates came along, 12 each from the Soviet Union and the United States. Both these delegations were second rate in terms of political clout.

The debate, Dialogue — a prerequisite for disarmament and peace, was chosen by the discussion sponsors, the Tutzing Evangelical Academy.

Mark Pomar, the Soviet analyst of the US government's radio station *Voice of America*, was still convinced at the end of the meeting of one thing: "You can't trust the Russians".

The Soviets thought much the same of the Americans.

Richard Kossolapov, editor-in-chief of the magazine *Kommunist*, was rather more diplomatic than Pomar. He said: "You know, there is a tendency for people not to listen to what others have to say."

Listening and learning was exactly what the organisers of the "International Colloquium on Questions of Peacekeeping, Disarmament and Arms Control" had in mind.

It was hoped that the discussion would help reduce fears and mistrust on both sides.

The American group was led by two ambassadors: William Luers, who is accredited to Prague, and James Rentschler, to Malta.

The Soviets were headed by central committee member and editor-in-chief Richard Kossalopov (who brought along a number of experienced visitors to the West from the political and academic fields, for example, the journalist Nikolas Portugalov and the professors Danill Proektor and Vyatscheslav Daschitschev).

The Germans were a typical academic potpourri: a few politicians and members of parliament, political science experts and historians, churchmen, representatives of the peace movement, journalists and even (incognito) secret service agents.

In expectation of the start of new arms control talks, the conference focussed on "Geneva".

Depending on respective nationalities there was plenty of Kremlin and/or White House astrology, reading between the lines, and purporting and rejecting of respective predictions for the future.

Careful observations gave an insight into the background of top-level politics and national character.

Isn't it, for example, characteristic, as one American pointed out, that Russians always sit together when eating, thus demonstrating their wariness of outside influences and the unity of their own society?

Doesn't the fact, as an observant German noticed, that most Russians speak better German than Americans indicate that Western Europe has closer links with the East than with the United States.

Süddeutsche Zeitung

A major reason for the abundance of such intellectual clairvoyance was the fact that there was nothing new about the papers presented at the conference or the contributions during the discussion with the audience.

The Soviets concentrated on the rejection of the Americans' Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI).

This anti-ballistic missile system, they claimed, is aggressive and aimed at gaining first-strike superiority.

Without agreement on how to prevent a "militarisation of space", said Kossolapov, the negotiations on the reducing the number of missiles have no prospect of success.

Professor Proektor announced that his country would not "sit back and watch" if agreement is not reached in the field of anti-missile defence in Geneva.

"We were forced to follow suit in the case of all dangerous arms systems: the atomic bomb, missiles, mutliple warheads etc."

This stance, which has been repeatedly outlined in articles and commentaries and by Soviet politicians visiting the West, was not accepted by the Americans.

They claimed that the SDI is nothing more than a research programme; it does not threaten anybody and is purely defensive.

David Emery from the US Arms Control and Disarmament Authority stated that the "militarisation of space" is yet another catchword: "The military and space have always been closely connected", he said.

What is more, it is the Soviet Union which already possesses an operational anti-satellite defence system.

The real problem is not the SDI but the Soviet arsenal of nuclear weapons.

Both the proximity of the Geneva talks and the nature of the discussion topic turned the envisaged dialogue into a series of monologues; talking to one another disintegrated into talking about each other.

This atmosphere prompted a number of prominent representatives of the peace movement, among them the writer Dieter Lattmann, Andreas Zumach from the religious group *Aktion Sühnezeichen*, and political sciences professor Theodor Ebert from Berlin, to say:

"Talks in Geneva between the USSR and the USA cannot open up new hopes as long as the holders of unalterable opinions are not willing seriously to consider the opinions of others, rather than merely push through their own."

The tit-for-tat line of argument, i.e. "we were obliged to take countermeasures because the other side had a lead", was not only forwarded with regard to the field of space weapons.

Similar arguments were used in the discussion on chemical weapons, conventional arms or the number and type of existing and planned nuclear warheads.

There were occasional attempts — especially by the Germans — to med... to break this apparent deadlock.

The West German government's d... armament representative, ambassador Friedrich Ruth, used moderate tones... at least verbally try to bridge the gap between the Americans and the Soviets.

However, the discussion on the ... evening of the 4-day colloquium showed just how wide this gap is.

Jeri Leber, the director of the N... York "Helsinki Watch Committee" spoke about the violations of human rights in East bloc countries.

Her remarks iced up the atmosphere for good.

After criticising the US government for supporting the Contras in Nicaragua she turned to the fate of the Soviet dissident, Andrei Sacharov.

In his reply to her accusations, Professor Vyatscheslav Daschitschev tried to find some far-fetched arguments to justify his government's action.

Most of those present could only shake their heads in embarrassment at what he said.

Daschitschev claimed that Sacharov's wife had compelled her husband to go on hunger strike and was so anti-Soviet that she had stolen Sacharov's dentures and brought them to Moscow.

Furthermore, the whole "human rights campaign" is an attempt to justify growing defence spending to the American population, Daschitschev claimed.

He found Jeri Leber's reference to Sacharov as the "father of human rights" particularly provocative. In reality, he emphasised, "Sacharov is the father of the Soviet hydrogen bomb."

Above all, the course of discussion on this evening showed just how great the ideological divide is between the two superpowers.

Too great, it would seem, as to allow the kind of dginally planned by the Tutzing Evangelical Academy to actually take place.

Kurt Kister

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 13 March 1985)

The comment by Bonn President Richard von Weizsäcker that the German Question would remain open as long as the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin remained shut was widely accepted at this year's Königswinter conference.

This year's was the 35th of these British-German meetings. Some major points:

- Both sides were sceptical about the American Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), popularly known as Star Wars.
- Little was contributed on how to fight unemployment.
- There were warnings against regarding the new Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachev, as the man who would improve everything.
- The German delegates stuck to their belief that, in the German Question, they know best where the limits are.

Many of the British delegates could not understand why Chancellor Kohl had such problems with the original motto planned for the 1985 rally of Silesian exiles.

Instead of "Silesia remains ours" the more acceptable obvious choice would have been "The Silesians remain ours".

(This issue, extremely sensitive in the context of West German relations with the Communist Bloc, came to a head earlier in the year. Many ethnic Germans driven from their homes in former German territories during and after the war remain convinced that the territories, now in the East Bloc, remain part of Germany. The Soviet Union and Poland are sensitive about these claims because they see them as evidence of German revanchism — wanting to return to borders existing before the war).

SDI, Germany discussed at Königswinter

George Robertson, one of the British Labour Party's foreign policy experts, said during his closing speech that: "Forty years after the War, the Königswinter conference is as lively and necessary as ever".

This remark met with the unqualified approval of the 200 or so English and German politicians, scientists, businessmen, trade unionists and journalists who had come together in Königswinter to exchange their views.

Forty post-war years means 35 years of "Königswinter".

The first step towards this regular meeting was taken in 1950 by Lilo Milchsack, for many years chairwoman of the Anglo-German Association.

The discussions in the group dealing with the topic "Putting the German Question to the Test" showed just how fruitful these get-togethers are.

There was a curious reversal of the usual fronts: it was the British who demanded a more active approach to policies in this field, not the Germans.

The British wanted to know why the Germans showed such restraint, ... there were no far-reaching ideas.

One young conservative member of parliament even advised the Germans to "stop apologising for the war and concentrate on national interests!"

"Do you really want German nationalism to again become a driving political force?" asked Berlin's Mayor, Dietrich Stobbe, in response to this suggestion.

The Germans stick to their belief that they know best where the limits to all-German policy lie if the intention is to avoid conflicts within the alliances or even between the blocs.

Their arguments in this respect were so convincing that a politically experienced British guest went along with the view: "Yes, you stick to your step-by-step approach and don't allow yourselves to be confused by some elder lords or young intellectuals!"

The motto of this year's conference was "The Warning Signs of Today — The Trouble Spots of Tomorrow?"

To the surprise of all the guests at Königswinter, there is still a great deal of dynamite in the "German question".

The assembly of experts were all the more willing to accept the remark made by Bonn president, Richard von Weizsäcker, that the German question would remain open as long as the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin remained closed in view of the fact that von Weizsäcker is himself an old "Königswinterer".

Both sides were sceptical about the ...

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Major Nicholson . . . a matter of unwritten rules? (Photo: dpa)

On the way from Potsdam to Hamburg Major Arthur D. Nicholson, a member of the American military mission in Potsdam, saw something and decided to take a closer look.

According to several reports, Nicholson was standing between 300 and 500 metres away from a military no-go area in the East German town of Ludwigslust, where a motorised infantry regiment of the 94th Soviet division and an armoured regiment of the 2nd Soviet Guards are stationed.

He tried to photograph a tank depot and was shot without warning by a Soviet sentry.

Nicholson alerted his driver on his walkie-talkie, but the latter was prevented from coming and giving first aid.

Major Nicholson died about an hour later.



■ KILLING OF US MAJOR

The day something went wrong with the rules

Arthur Nicholson was a member of the American military liaison mission in East Germany. Britain, France, the United States and the Soviet Union all have military missions in each 'others' sectors. The system was established under an agreement in 1947. Members of the missions in both East and West are free to move round and watch troop movements and such, but they are required to keep clear of designated sensitive areas. They generally use binoculars and cameras and listening devices to get information according to a set of unwritten rules. There have been many incidents where warning shots have been fired and vehicles rammed. But this is the first death by bullet. It seems that somewhere one of the unwritten rules was broken.

All he had done was what Soviet and western members of such missions do every day: official reconnaissance work.

The establishment of the miliary missions is rooted in the agreement drawn up between the allied powers in London in 1944 setting up zones of occupation in Germany.

The establishment of the military missions is rooted in the agreement drawn ders-in-chief should be allowed to set up a liaison mission in the zones of the other C in Cs.

It was hoped that this institution would enable closer coordination.

The French were included in the ruling at a later date.

The members of these missions enjoy a number of special exterritorial rights and immunities resembling those granted to embassy members.

Although they must respect local laws, their official and private residences, archives and vehicles are inviolable.

Furthermore, they are not subject to jurisdiction and do not have to pay taxes or customs duties.

The key aspect is that the members of military missions are allowed to move freely in the area of the respective former zones without having to officially announce their presence.

They are not subject to supervision and can conduct their activities without being officially accompanied.

Only visits to facilities which are not accessible to the general public, such as barracks, police stations, post offices, and permanent or temporary no-go areas, are prohibited.

About 19 per cent of the former zones, generally military training areas, have been declared no-go areas.

During manoeuvres and military training these areas are off-limit and the respective military missions told.

If members of the Bundeswehr or the western allied forces observe members of a Soviet mission or their vehicles they need only report this to certain military authorities.

If the Soviets are discovered in a no-go area, their presence must be reported immediately.

If possible, attempts should be made to prevent their vehicles from escaping.

Photographs should also be taken as evidence for the intrusion.

However, the soldiers in western allied forces, and in particular members of the German armed forces or the German police, are not allowed to carry out interrogation, search activities or use any kind of force.

They must wait until the military police and the liaison officers of the missions arrive.

There are also instructions to treat Soviets who have entered no-go areas in

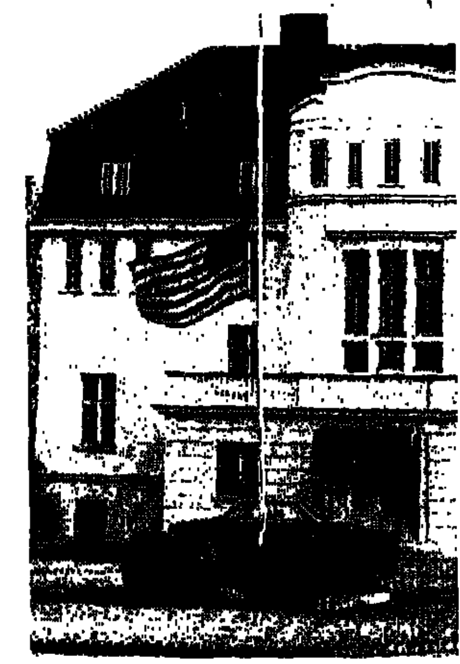


a correct manner and with military politeness.

Even if the intruders try to escape the use of physical force to hold them back is not allowed.

All maps handed out to soldiers during the British "Lionheart" manoeuvre, for example, contained examples of a number plate of a Soviet mission vehicle together with instructions on what to do "if it is located in a no-go area (but not on the motorway or motorway service area) or if the passengers show a clear interest in military facilities, training activities, vehicles or equipment (for example, take photographs, use binoculars or drive in a convoy)"

In addition, the following instructions are laid down: "Make sure that the vehicle is in fact in the no-go area; try and obstruct the vehicle; identify the passengers and ask for identification papers; inform . . .; permit the passengers to phone their mission; be polite. Do not follow the vehicle if an attempt is made to flee; do not interrogate the passengers or examine the car; do not use force."



Flag at half-mast at the US Potsdam mission. (Photo: AP)

The Soviets for their part also have missions consisting of 20 officers (headed by a major general), NCOs and others respectively in the British "zone" (in Bünde), the American "zone" (in Frankfurt) and the French "zone" (in Baden-Baden).

This figure does not include the members of their families.

In 1978 the members of the Soviet missions conducted 1,828 reconnaissance trips in the Federal Republic of Germany.

During these trips there were 50 official cases in which the no-go areas stipulations were violated (the estimated number of unreported/undetected cases is probably much higher).

The respective figures have increased from one year to the next.

In 1984 there were 2,477 trips and 98 violations.

Occasionally, there were accidents or arrests but, as spokesmen for the western allied forces emphasise, not once have firearms been used.

As a rule, when the western liaison officers arrive the Soviets are told that they find themselves in a no-go area without permission.

The Russians then politely regret that they have lost their way or held the map upside down.

They are then escorted out of the area.

At most, there is a routine protest at the mission.

The Russians are a bit more gruff in their treatment of the members of the western missions (in Potsdam there is a total of 60 members).

This is not the first time that shots have been fired.

Last year, a Frenchman died in an "accident" involving a GDR army vehicle.

Western experts do not believe that the shooting of the American major, Arthur D. Nicholson, is the result of any top-level decision or politically motivated.

The fact that this tragic incident can be classed a normal case perhaps makes the whole thing even more disturbing.

In their fear of espionage, the Soviet soldiers do not hesitate long before pulling the trigger.

Siegfried Thielbeer

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 27 March 1985)

■ SOCIETY

More join ranks of a rich nation's hungry

DIE ZEIT

City of Dortmund — Social Welfare Office, reads the brass plate. Someone has added in felt pen *Schikaneamt* (Dirty Tricks Bureau).

People pass it without noticing. They are too hungry, and this is the dispensing centre for a soup kitchen.

For the fact is that in this wealthy, industrialised society where state help for the poor has been in existence since the time of Bismarck, some people are too poor to provide for themselves.

Pastor Günther Brinkmann, of the Protestant Church's Diakonische Werk welfare group in Iserlohn — like Dortmund in the Ruhr — says more and more people are approaching them because they are hungry. Most were living alone.

"There is an increasing gap between rich and poor in this country," he says.

Maria Schumacher, of the Catholic Church's Caritas organisation in Münster, another Ruhr centre, says continuing mass unemployment is the reason. She says it is the mothers that are the first to suffer.

Elisabeth Osterholt, head of a rest home for mothers, says more and more are coming just to get something to eat.

Another welfare organisation, Deutscher Paritätischer Wohlfahrtsverband (DPWV) has begun a six-city campaign to reach people living below the breadline who will not, through pride or other reasons, approach the social welfare authorities.

Manfred Scholle, head of Dortmund's social welfare department, says that even many people on small incomes in the city are living below the bread line.

Jürgen is 25, married with two children aged six and two. He is a trained cook and for 18 months he has been unemployed.

His 23-year-old wife does not work. She broke off her training when the first child was on the way.

The family of four has to live off DM1,048 a month, DM750 unemployment benefit and DM298 from the social welfare office.

The rent for the 45 square metre flat is DM400, and gas and electricity cost an additional DM150. Twice a year the family can claim a clothing allowance.

The money is not enough for the basics. Jürgen says that he and his wife only shop only at the cheapest supermarket chains and then only buy cut-priced items.

Near the end of each, they both have to cut back sharply on eating to make sure the children have enough.

Jürgen has dropped from 13 stone (182 pounds) to 10 stone 9 pounds (149 pounds) since losing his job, says his wife. He is over 6ft 2in (1.9 metres).

The New Poor has become a common expression. But are people really hungry?

The Iserlohn pages of the *Westfalenpost* announce that, indeed, there are people in the town who are hungry.

Caritas and Diakonische Werk are collecting donations to feed the town's hungry.

Pastor Günther Brinkmann of *Diakonische Werk* said that the DM10,000 of food coupons that his organisation had provided this year were not enough. More and more people were calling at *Diakonische Werk* because they did not have enough to eat, particularly those living alone.

Pastor Brinkmann said: "There is an increasing division between rich and poor, not only world wide, but also within our society."

Caritas' Maria Schumacher says there are three stages in poverty.

In the beginning, when unemployment benefit is first paid, the family does without holidays or car. When it comes to getting unemployment assistance the family economises on clothing. When the family is dependent on social security assistance economies have to be made in eating.

More and more people concerned are getting hungry because of continuing mass unemployment with a continuously increasing number of long-term unemployed.

Maria Schumacher said that it is the mother who is the first to suffer.

Elisabeth Osterholt, head of the St Anna rest home for mothers at Bad Waldliesborn said that more and more women were coming to the home just to get enough to eat.

She said: "For example we have here a woman who lives alone with her three children. Her eldest son is studying. So as to make it possible for him to study she feigned at home that she had gastric troubles. There was nothing wrong with her. At first she had to eat very slowly. We have fed her up. She has put on a few pounds here."

Generally speaking, Frau Osterholt continued, "you don't notice the position they are in. They put up a perfect facade. Behind it is concealed their privation.

"This can only be fully understood when you have been with them for four weeks, as here, and have developed a trust relationship."

Then they began to open up, for instance, saying that the clothes they were wearing had been borrowed or come from charity, or that their husband was not reconciled to being unemployed and had begun to drink, or that they must move to a smaller, cheaper flat.

Because they sought to conceal their situation the usual social welfare offices do not appreciate the condition.



On the crest of an affluent trough. (Photo: ...)

The North Rhine-Westphalia Deutscher Paritätischer Wolhfahrtsverband has started operating in six cities under the slogan "Poverty and free welfare attention".

The basic concept of this campaign is that outsiders or welfare officers concerned only get to know about an emergency situation when the position has gone too far.

Günter Czytrich of DPWV said: "Our greatest problem is getting to people."

He is giving increasing attention to those social groups below the poverty line "who until now were not a part of the usual groups who needed social assistance," skilled workers, those who had been permanently employed and the self-employed.

Czytrich said that for these middle class oriented people it was like a "coming out" to say: "I receive social assistance."

The DPWV wants to introduce a kind of early warning system. People such as chairmen of sports or shooting associations, because of their position, get to hear confidences of people in need.

For instance when association members begin to grumble at the association's programme and so drop out because they allegedly no longer get any pleasure from it; when someone all at once stays away from the bowling club because of a supposed slipped disc; or when it is alleged the doctor has forbidden beer-drinking because of gastric troubles.

Acts of this sort, according to Czytrich, are evidence of a retreat from normal society "because they can no longer bear it."

Some who are themselves involved take action. In Dortmund there are seven co-operative enterprises made up of people who receive social assistance.

One member, Monika, said: "you ... nowhere going it alone." The gr... members go to the social welfare offi... together, where, Jürgen said, "you ha... to beg for everything," and give ea... other support.

Barbara, a single mother of four ... between three and ten said: "Rece... on the 19th I had only about DM60 ... us five for the rest of the month. I was ... fed up I went out and bought mysel... pot plant for DM35."

Monika said: "In the end she ca... howling to me." The others from th... group fed Barbara and her children ... the rest of the month.

Besides giving each other support ... group gives advice and deals with ... matters in a rented room in a pub.

In campaigns such as "Feeding ... poor" outside the social welfare offi... they hope to draw attention to the f... that the so-called "assistance for s... sistence" no longer in fact meets ba... requirements.

According to the regulations DM... is provided per month for a househ... and for every family member over 21 ... additional DM285.

For children between DM160 ... DM320 is paid according to age, ... though the child allowance is regar... as income and is subtracted.

Monika said: "Because of that peo... receiving social security assistance ... practically the only ones who do not ... child allowance."

People receiving social security ... ments are flogging a dead horse ... Manfred Scholle, head of Dortmund's ... cial welfare department. Social assist... should ensure "a dignified standard ... living", according to social welfare l... lation, but this "is not guarante... Scholle said: "Many with small inco... are living below the poverty line."

Local government politicians ... against the idea that social assista... raised in the cities, in effect finances ... employment.

In Dortmund alone payments ... the "assistance for subsistence" ... gramme had increased ... DM660,000 in February 1982 ... DM2.3 million in February 1985.

This money, paid in the main to lo... term unemployed people who could... claim unemployment benefit, me... that local investment suffered. The ... ments were made so that the unemp... ed state could be mitigated.

Scholle went on to explain: "At ... same time Bonn is giving back DM... lion to people with high incomes."

Scholle feels considerable anger at ... policy that virtually "shuts out a thi... the population".

Roland Kirb...

(Die Zeit, Hamburg, 22 March 1...)

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American Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) research project.

There was reference to the critical speech by Britain's Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, and a similarly pitched article by the West German Foreign Minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Although marked by the due degree of restraint, the greeting from Bonn president Richard von Weizsäcker was also marked by doubts about the new American project.

There was plenty of mutual helplessness when it came to debates on unemployment and how to fight it.

The same applied to the sizing-up of the new Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev.

There was a warning against the "illusion" of regarding Gorbachev as a "liberal" who would change and improve everything.

Nevertheless, the British felt that they are in a better position to pass judgement on the new man in Kremlin, since he visited Britain in December and talked to many politicians while he was there.

During this visit he showed himself to be both in full command of the situation and witty.

George Robertson referred to an example to illustrate the point.

During lunch talk got round to the Moscow telephone directory.

Robertson quite rightly pointed out that such a directory does not exist.

"You are wrong there", Gorbachev replied, "we have a Minister for Telecommunications, and he's got one."

Heinz Murmann

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne, 25 March 1985)



...d Krupp (1812–87) Friedrich Alfred Krupp (1854–1902) Gustav Krupp (1870–1950) Alfried Krupp (1907–67)

The dynasty: far left *Alfred Krupp*, the first man to make use of technical innovations such as the Bessemer and open-hearth processes. The firm's social welfare plan influenced German social legislation. Under *Friedrich Alfred*, a research laboratory was established and the number of employees rose from 20,000 to 43,000. His daughter, *Bertha*, took over and then *Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach* took control in 1909. Under him, stainless steels were made for the first time. Right, *Alfried* was sole proprietor from 1943 until his death in 1967. After a government-backed rescue operation the House of Krupp was run for the first time as a joint stock company owned by a charitable foundation. (Photos: Krupp)

■ DYNASTIES

The decline of Krupp, the House of Steel

For a long time, Krupp meant steel. It meant German industriousness and ...nical progress. Not any more.

A sign of the times: the opulent former Krupp family home, Villa Hügel, near ...sen, was once the centre of the Krupp ...pire and a political power-house. ...w it is a cultural museum.

Krupp once employed 200,000. Now ...s 70,000.

Once it was the biggest company in ...many. Now it is not even in the top ... and its steel sector is to be merged ...Klöckner steel.

This is no longer the era of steel. It is ...era of chemicals, car making, ener...

The once mighty steel is in a crisis. ...re is a world oversupply.

But Krupp is not only steel. It has di...sified. Some of its problems are due ...anagements in the past which were ...o fond of basking in the glory of the ... without looking too closely at the ...re.

...cisions that might have brought ...ess were delayed or even obstruct...

The firm dates back to 1811. The la... chapter began on 31 July 1967, ...a Alfried Krupp von Bohlen und ...ach died at 60. The fourth succes...r of founder Friedrich Krupp had re...ed the firm from family hands in ...ed time, compensated his son and ...n Arndt and created a foundation ...ing his name. This foundation has ...n over all responsibilities of the ...pany, Friedr. Krupp GmbH.

The foundation is committed to pu... welfare, education and science and ...signed to protect the company from ...oming a football for family interests.

In 1948 Alfried Krupp became the ...ty to his father, Gustav. Gustav had ...n convicted as a war criminal and ...enced to 12 years imprisonment. He ...ed six.

Alfried never regarded his inherit...e as a concern financed by private capital. In the 1950s he was talking of "the social responsibilities of property".

He was a shy, retiring man, but his social commitment was well described when he said on 1 April 1967, three months before his death: "Concern for the preservation of jobs after the war has prompted me to carry on not only basic sectors but also the majority of the associated companies.

"I have not let myself be influenced by inheritance considerations. It is part of the Krupp tradition that although inheritance considerations are important they cannot be isolated from the social obligation precepts of the owner. Our firm has made considerable sacrifices for this in the past as well as in the present."

This sentence is the key to understanding a company like Krupp that was for decades not only a technology leader but also provided model social amenities for its workers.

Until recently it was still impossible to dismiss workers if they were over 50, and had worked for the company for more than 10 years.

But even this patriarchal attitude has not prevented the organisation getting rid of 20,000 workers since 1967 in the more than 100 associate companies — mainly in steel.

Krupp has not been free of financial problems. It went through a bad period in 1967 because of problems involving export financing and only a government bond of DM300 million kept it out of trouble.

Later financial problems were fixed when the Shah of Persia poured DM1.4 billion between 1974 and 1978.

This gave Iran a quarter interest, including the steelworks.

Since then Krupp has gone public.

The alliance with the Iranians was not "the outline for major policies" as it was prematurely celebrated at the time. With this considerable sum Krupp was able to fasten down the net for the future more firmly.

So the much proclaimed breakthrough to a restructured technology concern outside the steel industry with assistance from the Middle East has not been fully realised.

It could be that the adherance to tradition has stood in the way of re-structuring the group. Re-orienting the company was made even more difficult in the 1970s by management problems.

Berthold Beitz, 72, has reigned without a break since 1971 as chairman of the Krupp Foundation, a former Krupp confidant and executor of the Krupp will. He has looked after affairs as the top man with an almost aristocratic manner.

The concern has more than once over the past ten years had executive troubles. There have been five different chairmen of the executive board in this period, the senior post in the organisation after Beitz as foundation head.

At least two of them went away unhappy. This unusual and constant change at the top, and changes at other management levels, have done nothing for internal continuity and long-term company planning.

Peace came at the top when Wilhelm Scheider took over in 1980. At the beginning of the 1970s management under Günter Vogelsang favoured steel and metallurgy, although the steelworks were even then giving problems. It took Krupp ten years to fight its way out of this traditional sector, if only because the company lost some of its identity without steel.

The need of the moment was the merger of the steel sector with other steelworks. Serious negotiations were conducted firstly with Hoesch in Dortmund, then with Thyssen in Duisburg and finally, since last summer, with Klöckner.

Another traditional Krupp activity, shipbuilding, was assailed, when the AG Weser yards on the Weser, owned wholly by the concern, closed its gates.

If the company should be directly or indirectly separated from steel — the merger with Klöckner again seems to be in doubt, however — then Krupp's main concern would be plant construction, engineering and trade, which in the past were only subsidiary activities.

A technological supermarket, admittedly of enormous dimensions, would emerge from the former steel concern. A group with about 40,000 employees and a turnover well over DM10 billion annually.

Re-structuring is more than just a slogan at Krupp. The company's profitability has been savaged by over DM1 billion of losses in the steelworks, many millions in shipbuilding and loses in a whole list of other operations, most of them now closed down, however.

Adding together the figures for the past ten years, out of an impressive turnover of DM120 billion there has only been about DM300 million in profits. Put another way out of every

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...Krupp works in the Ruhr, 1819. Left is the family house. Villa Hügel, the former Krupp residence, is now a cultural museum. (Photos: Krupp)

■ COMMERCE

Standards office seeks order where there is chaos

NÜRNBERGER Nachrichten

German love of orderliness is not the only reason why 24,000 German industrial standards have been agreed and issued by the German Industrial Standards Institute (DIN) in Berlin.

Standards make sense in many ways, and the items standardised range from gardening spades to fitted kitchens and from writing pads to ladies' underwear.

Do-it-yourself buffs will have little difficulty in recognising the groan of someone who has discovered that his screws won't fit because they aren't a standard size. It happens less often nowadays, and the Berlin institute deserves much of the credit.

Standardisation is defined as interested parties jointly planning uniform standards for material and immaterial objects to the benefit of the general public.

Standardisation extends to virtually all walks and aspects of life. One of the oldest DIN standards is one of the best-known, the A standard paper sizes including the A 4 format that has largely replaced quarto and foolscap even in the English-speaking world.

A more unusual standard is DIN standard No. 1317, the standard musical A note that can be heard by dialling Berlin 11536.

This is a service the post office has provided since 1949 and it still earns its keep. Roughly 15,000 people a month dial the number — a phenomenon the experts are at a loss to explain.

Standard 10 950 defines the four main categories of taste as sweet, sour, salt and bitter and specifies visual perception as everything that can be seen in terms of colour, shape and structure.

Why bother with such definitions? "So people who need to use them know exactly what people mean who want to use them," a member of the institute's staff helpfully explains.

If, for instance, you want to say without the slightest possibility of misunderstanding something about bees and bee-keeping you could do worse than refer to and rely on the DIN 11 661 standards defining standard terms of reference in apiary.

When an alarm sounds to signify "acute danger" the wail is standardised. Escape routes in case, say, of fire are signposted by standard signs.

If you need a ladder to make your getaway you can be fairly sure even the steps are standardised in length, thickness and distance between each other (at least if it's a standard fire brigade ladder).

Bed sheets, covers and pillow slips for adults come in standard sizes, as does ladies' underwear, on which DIN 61 560 goes into detail:

"To ascertain the correct size of underwear required, the measurements of the wearer will be taken at the points of reference using a tape measure round the lightly-clad body."

The trend toward standardisation has resulted in over 24,000 standards having been issued, and many people feel many more are needed.

Why else should people bombard the Berlin institute with requests and suggestions for further standardisation? One correspondent suggested, for instance, that visiting cards should be standardised in size.

But such exaggerated interest in orderliness is merely an amusing sideline and has little effect on the indispensable work the institute's staff do behind the scenes. It has a staff of 300 in Berlin and 70 in Cologne.

Their work has historic antecedents dating back to the Ancient Greeks, who laid on stockpiles of standard parts with which to repair and maintain their warships.

But although the Ancient Greeks may have been the remote forerunners of the standards institute activities did not really gain momentum until the industrial revolution, accompanied by division of labour and mass manufacture.

Standardisation began in a single works, then gradually extended to entire industries. The Berlin institute was formed in 1917, with changes of name in 1926 and 1975, but the "DIN" prefix has been standard for decades.

By the terms of an agreement with the Bonn government the institute has undertaken to bear the public interest in mind in its standardisation work.

That isn't as self-evident as it might seem. The institute is financed by industrial membership dues, with very little cash coming from the government.

Siemens, say, for years had about 1,800 members on the institute's various boards and paid about DM10m for the privilege — with the result, as a senior DIN official puts it, that it is extremely difficult to push through an electrical engineering standard that isn't to Siemens' liking.

Standards are no less important internationally, as letter-writers in Germany will have noticed a few years ago when the order in which addresses were written was changed.

Since the 19th century it had been customary in Germany to write first the name, then the town, then the street — in that order. Suddenly, in the interests of international standardisation, the order was changed to name, street and locality.

Rationalisation and uniformity are traditional objectives of standardisation. They have lately been joined by environmental and consumer protection and energy-saving standards.

A two-year research project currently in progress is looking into the importance of standards in environmental protection. It is jointly sponsored by the standards institute and the environmental protection agency.

Technical progress has always been converted straight into regulations. DIN standard No. 4757 has dealt since 1982 with the efficacy of solar collectors.

DIN standard No. 4108 outlines fundamental insulation measures by which influence can be brought to bear during house construction on the thermal unit consumption that will be required to heat it.

Three thousand components on board Spacelab, a joint US-European space research project, are DIN-standardised.

The standardisers themselves have naturally long been standardised. DIN standard No. 820 details procedures to be observed in laying down standards.

The donkey work is done by 41,000 unpaid helpers: specialists from factories and workshops, industrial institutes and universities, trade organisations and government agencies.

Standard applications, which can be made by anyone, are channeled toward standardisation via 3,900 committees.

In 1970 a Bundesliga soccer game between Borussia Mönchengladbach and Werder Bremen had to be abandoned because a goal-post snapped and no replacement was available.

DIN standard No. 7900 has since guaranteed that this mishap cannot recur. Goal-posts are now standardised and groundsmen required to keep replacements in stock.

Hans Schweigel

(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 23 March 1985)

Krupp decline

Continued from page 7

DM1,000 made the profit ... DM2.50.

Krupp now feels "slimmer and healthier", mainly by re-organising the production programme, very much linked with closing down and reducing the labourforce and selling off firms over the past few years.

Recently energy has been concentrated on the construction of industrial plant, turnkey projects and engineering. A fifth of turnover was accounted for by these two sectors. With some pride executive board chairman Wilhelm Scheider points to the five million hours worked by engineers yearly that has made Krupp the largest plant constructor in Europe.

He regards Krupp as an international leader in the construction of giant dredges, cement factories, plant for cleansing exhaust gases at coal-fired power stations, for de-salination plant, fire-fighting systems and in electronic data processing.

Krupp is involved in EDP and builds electronic equipment for ships and for transmission centres (such as the brand new Second Television Channel station in Mainz) or the guided firing system for the Leopard II tank.

Krupp today is a firm like Polysius or Koppers, MaK, Atlas Electronik, Walther or Widia. The concern in Essen has come down from its leading position.

The testing time for the re-modelled, in part, concern has yet to come. Krupp successors seek new paths — but they are mainly in sectors taken up by competitors whilst Krupp made money with its devotion to steel, no giving a thought to the fact that one day Krupp would be a leading firm in a quite different sector of West German industry — plant construction and engineering.

An internal document, however, tells in meticulous detail what has been technically changed and achieved. But it makes no projections for the future as was once done by forging wheels for the railways, producing seamless steel and barrels for canons that were commercially so successful for the benefit of the kaiser and the country.

Krupp is moving forwards without any doubt, but sometimes it seems that the suit is traditionally too well cared for and the cut just a little too aristocratic to be able to roll up the sleeves and get down to it.

Leonhard Spielhofer

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 23 March 1985)

■ EXHIBITIONS

Photos of nudes expose a demand

DAS AKTFOTO

Looking here and . . .

Eighty thousand people have visited an exhibition of nude photography in Munich.

Tickets cost five marks and people have been queueing for up to half an hour to get in.

Inside visitors can see what couples can see for themselves at home by simply taking their clothes off.

Most of the photographs are of women. Some are art. Others are porn.

In terms of tickets sold it will be the most successful exhibition ever in the Stadtmuseum.

Eleven thousand people have bought the catalogue for DM36. It weighs one and a half kilograms.

It is now into its third print run and features on 390 pages profound essays on topics such as "Views of the Body in the Photographic Age" and high-quality nude photography: from head to toe and in between.

Museum curator Christoph Stölzl was a little uneasy when the exhibition was still at the planning stage. "To be honest," he says, "we were worried we would mainly attract dirty old men."

He prefers not to think about the possibility of public outrage and outraged sensibilities being promptly seized on by politicians on the make.

What has actually happened dispelled such premonitions of disaster and exceeded his wildest hopes. Most visitors are young people and the older generation are the exception, not the rule.

You can hear a pin drop as the public file past the photos, stopping to gaze at an 1850 daguerreotype of a lady with a come-hither look and the looks to go with it.

They take less time to tour the section featuring nudes from the former colonies — the kind of photo that used often to be gazed at vicariously rather than for strictly anthropological reasons.

The nudist section slows them down a little. A girl in her early 20s giggles at the sight of three 1930s gents showing the *petite différence* in a slightly absurd art pose.

After several hundred earnest nudes the opportunity to have a laugh comes as a welcome relief.

Given the thousands of people who bathe in the nude on the banks of the River Isar or in Munich's Englischer Garten in summer, nudity is nothing unusual any longer, as one Munich newspaper put it. Market research reveals that over two million Germans strip to the buff during their summer holidays, while mixed sauna baths are often full to overflowing. What can young people find to be so intriguing in two dimensions about what they can see in three, on the move and in the flesh all over the place? He may have been surprised by the number of young visitors but Herr Stölzl has a ready answer. "The young people who visit the exhibition are the ones you find on skiing slopes, in saunas and at bodybuilding sessions in the gym."



. . . looking there

(Photos: AVs)

They are a young generation who are pleased with their bodies and have a strong yet relaxed relationship with them.

He fancies the phenomenon might have something to do with the withdrawal from social issues into private life, logically leading to a new egoism.

"People love their bodies," he says. That sounds great and may even be true to some extent. It is certainly a more pleasant explanation than if Herr Stölzl were to say:

"Roll up, roll up! We call it art, all you voyeurs out there, and it's dirt cheap at five marks a time."

What do the silent crowds have to say for themselves? They have filled three visitors' books and are scribbling their way through a fourth.

One writes that people are only there for a peep. The next adds: "What about you, then?"

Another wonders why all the visitors wear clothes. The answer penned in by someone else is: "Because it's so damn cold!" and "What about you, then?"

Continued on page 14

■ BALLET

It's an ill wind that blows no boxing gloves

Ever since embarking on her career in choreography Reinhild Hoffmann, a graduate of the Folkwang-Schule, Essen, has kept to a very distinctive style of movement, choice of genre and overall tenor.

It was clearly apparent in her solo evenings, in which she continued the tradition of German expression dancing, but has been even more striking since she took over her own company in Bremen seven years ago.

Even though she used *montage* techniques in her ballets she steered clear of the danger of arbitrarily juxtaposing disparate scenes. She consistently stuck to a specific topic.

Her marked sense of structure has also made it easy for her to tackle compositions such as Stravinsky's *Les Noces* or Schönberg's *Erwartung* and *Pierrot Lunaire*.

That all seems to have changed. In connection with her latest work, *Föhn*, premiered in the studio theatre of Bremen's Concordia, she has announced that she prefers an open form and that in the course of a production she is less interested in a preconceived idea or score.

Föhn is undeniably a series of free variations on relations between the sexes that seems more to describe a somewhat strange state of affairs than to open up perspectives.

The föhn is the dry, warm Alpine wind that upsets people, gives them headaches and makes them feel dizzy, nervous and aggressive.

These are sensations that govern relations between people, and her men seem to be in a particularly bad way. Hate-filled and amused simultaneously, they subject the women to barely comprehensible, sadistic torture.





Getting rid of hate; in Föhn.

(Photo: Klaus Lefebvre)

One of the torturers is dressed up as a polar bear, for instance, and these scenes would be hard to bear were they not interspersed by wider-ranging scenes reminiscent of competition ballroom dancing.

In these scenes Frau Hoffmann succeeds in creating some strikingly beautiful images that are anything but mere entertainment.

The sequences are so elegant and the atmosphere is so relaxed and serene, yet the scenes illustrate set behaviour patterns, trivial small talk and the inhibition of the individual.

Frau Hoffmann has always been as virtuoso as she has been poetic in her use of materials. It is superb to see how she handles ribbons, necklaces and pearls, how she has the men dance in pairs, with their shoulders and arms clad in lace.

Then suddenly the fun and games become deadly earnest and, as usual, the woman is at the receiving end. The men belabour her to rid themselves of their feelings of hatred.

Properties used as fencing masks, boxing gloves and a resounding sheet of metal, not to mention women's nylon stockings.

Everyone is a fetishist. Even when people kiss they do so through a stocking, psychologically revealing in that it certainly signifies fear of contact.

Yet fascinating though the play with materials may be, it is largely an end in itself. The ballet makes little or no headway on its subject matter.

Apart from this shortcoming *Föhn* is a tremendous success, due in equal measure to the marvellous musical collage.

Musical momentum, and a link between scenes, is provided by Bach's toccata in D minor played thunderously by Leopold Stokowski.

There is also a swift succession of popular hits such as You're the Cream in My Coffee and Red Roses for a Blue Lady, plus compositions by Christina Kubisch, Hajime Murooka and Dieter Schnebel.

Johannes Schütz illuminates the house in a slightly glaring pale green and provides the set by means of a mobile house front. The company dance to the point of exhaustion.

Helmut Scheier

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne, 21 March 1985)

■ ARCHAEOLOGY

No longer in the dark over clay oil-lamps used by the Romans

The ancient Romans were artful businessmen. This was particularly true of the clay oil lamp makers.

In the first century, they displayed an ability to assess the market like the giants of industry do today.

Scientists from the West Berlin University are on the track of a lamp firm named "Fortis", and have discovered that this was an ancient "multi-national".

Archaeologists and chemists have discovered that this firm, apart from headquarters in Italy at Modena, built up in a very short space of time a network of branches beyond the Alps to distribute their clay wares among the peoples there.

Because the firm was able to reduce transport risks and costs it could keep prices down.

In addition the firm's aesthetic moderation contributed to this. For 130 years the firm "Fortis" produced oil lamps for the market in a unique form without any particular changes during this time.

The oil lamps were produced with very little decoration, but all the details

NÜRNBERGER Nachrichten

of the design were functional. It was previously not so obvious that the economics of the oil lamps had been calculated down to the last penny. For a long time the archeologists stumbled about in the dark.

There were about a dozen firms that over a period of ten years during the Roman imperial period distributed their wares, stamped with the firms sign, throughout north European markets. Until now, however, none of the lamp factories were known from excavations, and from the everyday history of this period there is no written evidence.

Scientists have chemically analysed the oil lamps to discover the origin of the yellow or red coloured Fortis clay lamps.

The lamps that could light up a middle-class room, were found mainly in Italy, Switzerland, Spain, France, Cologne, London and Budapest.

The West Berlin scientists sorted out material from the Swiss military camp of Vindonissa. The examination of the material used in the lamps revealed the astonishing fact that the manufactures of the firm Fortis found at digs in the whole of Europe, were not produced at small local potteries, as was previously supposed, but originated from major production centres.

Alone from the finds at the Swiss Vindonissa site the scientists defined four distant places of origin.

Apart from Modena, where it is known there was a man named Fortis who owned a brickworks from 70 to 100 AD, the scientists have been able to find evidence for the lamp map of sites in Lyon, Frankfurt and the central Rhine area.

X-ray analysis was used to determine the chemical make-up of the clay used in the lamps.

X-rays are beamed on the lamps that, depending on the content of the clay, emit characteristic waves. Natrium, silizium or iron produce differing wave lengths.

The West Berlin chemists could classify groups, for example, because of their titanium or potash content. Finds from unknown sources were then compared with finds from known sources.

The clay is like a finger-print and indicates a type of ingredient.

In Frankfurt and Cologne, for example, the clay has a greater titanium content. There is a high potash content in Triers clay and clay from the Vosges.

A quantitive analysis of the composition of the clay is like a finger pointing to the source of where the materials came from.Pin-pointing the origins of the ceramics is only possible because the West Berlin University scientists have produced a chemical -geographic atlas for ceramic wares known until now, so that unknown products can be traced to their origin.

There has been international cooperation in a venture of this size with research groups from Lyons, Fribourg and Toronto taking part.

The task of examining the material has been done by the West Berlin group as well as assisting in the discovery, recovery, conservation, restoration and reconstruction of objects of interest for their cultural history value.

These headings also include the protection of old constructions and monuments against environmental pollution as well as ascertaining the genuineness of objects and dating them using scientific methods.

But recourse to such disciplines as chemistry, geology, mineralogy, biology, physics and technology is neither new nor unusual. The idea of cooperation is as old as the problems.

There is a tradition of cooperation between archeologists, art historians, pre-historians and natural scientists in West Berlin.

It began with Martin Heinrich Klaproth, the first chemistry professor at the Berlin University in the 18th century.

In 1899 the Berlin Museum established a chemical laboratory for research and preservation of objects of a cultural-history value — the first in the world.

But systematic analysis was only possible with the development of modern natural science. Technology today is infinitely more sensitive, less extravagant and therefore cheaper than moist chemical analysis of 200 years ago or the first routine spectroscopic research (determining elements via their wave length) at the beginning of this century.

Electronics have been used in research since the Second World War.

Ursula Falkenstein

(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 12 March 1985)

Numbers come up after 2,000 years

The Rheinische Landesmuseum is exhibiting the results of excavations in 1983/1984.

One exhibit is a small bronze dice-box, green with age, found by accident in a field near Düren.

This 20 centimetre high and bears the inscription: "Eat and drink and live happily".

Dice-boxes or *turriculae* have long been known from writings from antiquity. The dice are put in the top of the box and tumble via a little "stairway" down to the gaming table.

Pieces of wood recovered from the mud of the ancient port of Cologne also give an insight into every-day life in Roman times on the Rhine.

The pieces of wood are part of a writing board. Letters cut into the board can still be recognised after almost two thousand years. They were preserved by the slime that hermetically sealed them.

Archaeologists can also thank this airtight quality for finds from the thirteenth century.

In the centre of Duisburg in a latrine pit sturdy wooden plates, pieces of furniture and a scrap of parchment were found.

Nevertheless despite these interesting finds Dr Heinz Günter, deputy director of the museum, says that the situation is far from happy.

There are more than 200 archological sites in the region of the Rhine, but they are being steadily destroyed by roadworks, house building and city renovations.

Under the heading of research there are no longer any spectacular excavations only small digs just in front of the earth-remover, he reports.

Recently, south of Cologne, two important farmyards from the early provincial Roman era were destroyed by pipe-laying.

dpa

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 14 March 1985)

Digging into a Mycenaean earthquake

After the second earthquake everything changed. The palaces lost power. The settlers on the plain fled to the cities.

And for the military, the most appalling thing happened. The common foot soldiers suddenly put on uniforms reserved for the privileged elite, the chariot fighters.

About 1200 BC the palace world in the mounds of the Gulf of Argolis in the Peloponnese ended. The design of the houses was simple. The settlements of Tiryns, Argos and Mycenae came into being when the people flocked to the Argive Plain.

Hundreds of years before a devastating earthquake had reduced the palaces to rubble and seriously threatened the power of their inhabitants. Nevertheless the houses and fortifications were rebuilt.

In the twelfth century before Christ an epoch began that today is called the dark era. And it remained in the dark for over five hundred years until this noble world of such brilliance was described by Homer.

Archaeologists from the West German Archeological Institute in Athens have over the past twenty years been able to throw some light on this darkness.

They have excavated the mounds on the major Mycenaean settlement at Tiryns, hills that stood directly at the seaside 4,000 years ago.

In the place were it is supposed the port stood there is now a tinning factory. This has checked further research.

Much has been learned of the Mycanean period from a major dig on the settlement and previously known sites.

The excavations were supported by the West German Resarch Society and these were extended by small excavations in the vicinity of the Tiryns site.

Like Argos, the name given to the plain of Argolis, and nearby Mycenae, the name given to the whole Mycenean civilisation, Tiryns was also surrounded with a Cyclopean wall, not in such good condition as, for instance, the Lion Gate in Mycenae (about 1200 BC).

Tiryns' Mycenean wall originates from the end of the 13th century before Christ. The site was settled from the Early Stone Age to the Middle Ages and later stood under Turkish rule.

Often the constuction was burn down and then a new wall was built on the old.

The director of the West German Archeaological Institute in Athens recently reported to the Archaeological Institute in Berlin that the construction stages of the fortress had been researched.

A method was used that would have been of considerable interest to Heinrich Schliemann (1822-1890) who discovered Troy.

He dug at Mycenae from 1874 to 1878 and in Tiryns in 1884/1885. A settlement hierarchy has been discovered, at whose head stood the inhabitants of the mound fortresses of Argos, Mycenae and Tyrins, surrounded on the plains by small settlements that sometimes were composed of nothing more than a farmhouse.

In the 14th century the palace was destroyed by an earthquake. No one knows what then happened in Argolis. The people bound to their system, however, summoned up the energy to re-build the destroyed palace complex. This included terracing the upper city. In the course of this project 320 tonnes of earth were moved.

As the rulers of the time were duty-bound to fed those in forced labour, this project was, according to Kilian in Athens, a heavy financial burden.

The fortress wall that was re-built, was from nine to thirteen metres high, seven to eight metres wide and was altogether 2,000 metres in length. The area in front of the wall was left open.

The earthquake that brought this old splendour to an end was observed in Troy and Macedonia.

The successors of the palace lords no longer were the centre of power. As can be seen from the finds in the houses, private enterprise gained a footing.

Later the domestic economy superseded this, as related in Homer.

Then the settlements were left deserted. The Dorians from the north swarmed down. The Mycenaean period was at an end. There is a statuette in Tiryns, an idol. No one will ever know why the people did not take their holy object with them.

Wolfgang Lehmann

(Der Tagesspiegel, Berlin, 24 March 1985)

■ THE ENVIRONMENT

European Community agrees on car-emission controls

Allgemeine Zeitung
MAINZ

Pollution controls for new cars are to be uniformly enforced throughout the European Community from October 1988, with emission standards similar to US ratings but in keeping with European conditions.

Common Market countries are entitled to make tax concessions from July 1985 to buyers of pollution-controlled cars.

A European Community guideline on the introduction of unleaded petrol has also been issued and is already in force.

That is the gist of the compromise agreed by European Community Environment Ministers on 21 March in Brussels.

It was, said Bonn Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann, the best conceivable solution and a decision of the century; it would have been a defeat if Germany had had to go it alone.

The way had now been cleared for the introduction of pollution-controlled cars and unleaded petrol, with tax concessions being authorised as follows:

- Cars of over 1,400cc that meet the strict new European emission standards can be given a tax rebate totalling up to DM2,200 from next July.

This figure is the upper limit and need not be granted in one lump sum rebate. It can be spread over several years in a series of instalments.

- Cars under 1,400cc can be granted tax relief of up to DM750 in the form of three annual instalments of DM250 each.

To qualify for entitlement they must meet less stringent European Community emission standards for their category of vehicle.

Cars of less than 1,400cc will not need to be fitted out with catalytic converters to meet this requirement, but they will have to have modern, low-pollution engines to fill the bill.

- Deadlines for these strict new emission regulations are as follows. New models over two litres will in effect have to be equipped with catalytic converters from 1988. The same will apply to all new cars over 2,000cc from the following year.

In the 1,400-2,000cc category the emission standards will apply to new models from October 1991 and to all new cars from October 1993.

Separate emission standards will apply to compacts from 1990 and 1991.

The Bonn government has welcomed the Brussels compromise, with government spokesman Peter Boenisch saying Europe had proved it was capable of action.

Germany's Free Democrats said the agreement marked the end of an ice age for the motor industry. This turn of phrase was used by former Bonn Economic Affairs Minister Count Lambsdorff.

Social Democrats, the Greens and environmentalists were trenchantly critical of the compromise. Deputy leaders of the SPD parliamentary party Volker Hauff and Wolfgang Roth said it was totally unsatisfactory.

Antje Vollmer, spokesperson for the Greens in the Bonn Bundestag, said it was a feeble compromise that amounted to a death sentence for the forests.

The German Motor Manufacturers Association (VDA), Frankfurt, welcomed it as a major step forward in the direction of low-pollution cars.

What also mattered was that the agreement had averted the risk of trade war within the European Community.

German carmakers were uniformly relieved. In February new car registrations had been 21.5 per cent down on February 1984 on account of cat car uncertainty.

Carl-Dieter Spranger, CSU, parliamentary state secretary to the Bonn Interior Ministry, was convinced the European Community's deadlines would in practice be met ahead of time.

The market will jump the gun, he told journalists in Bonn. He said the German delegation had gone to the limits of its physical and mental endurance to ensure the best possible Common Market terms.

He said the terms agreed in Brussels would cost Germany alone about DM5bn a year, including capital investment in the motor and oil industries.

(Allgemeine Zeitung, Mainz, 22 March 1985)

How they work

European Community Environment Ministers have agreed in Brussels to limit vehicle emission by means of either the three-way catalytic converter or the lean-burn engine combined with an oxydation converter.

The catalytic converter purifies car exhaust fumes by largely eliminating carbon monoxide, unburnt hydrocarbons and nitric oxides.

Exhaust gas from the engine passes through a section of exhaust pipe containing a ceramic honeycomb with a coating of platinum, rhodium and palladium.

These rare metals act as catalysts by speeding the process of exhaust purification.

The three-way converter converts carbon monoxide and oxygen into carbon dioxide and hydrocarbon into carbon dioxide and water, while nitric oxides are stripped of their oxygen and reduced to nitrogen.

In this way up to 90 per cent of the toxins in car exhausts are converted and neutralised.

The oxydation converter does only the first two jobs. It doesn't eliminate NOx output in any way.

The lean-burn engine reduces nitric oxide and carbon monoxide emission. It is based on a specific mixture of fuel and air, a mixture described as lean when it contains more air than is needed for combustion.

The lean-burn engine also emits less carbon monoxide than conventional car engines.

But more air in the mixture can create difficulties with ignition.

The lean-burn engine also creates difficulties when started cold. It has fits and starts and poor initial acceleration.

(Nordwest Zeitung, Oldenburg, 22 March 1985)

MEDICINE

Doctors look at problems of the chronically ill

Hannoversche Allgemeine

One German in 10 is chronically sick, says the Federal Statistics Office in Wiesbaden.

This doesn't mean they are all unable to work. About five per cent of the population are too disabled to work.

There are many coronary patients and diabetics, for instance, who still work despite physical and mental burdens.

They and their problems were reviewed at a conference in Loccum Protestant Church Academy, near Hanover, by clergymen and doctors, therapists and nurses.

The aim was to present and discuss new lines of development in treatment of, say, multiple sclerosis and polyarthritis, the worst form of rheumatism.

There are about 50,000 known cases of multiple sclerosis in the Federal Republic of Germany, said Göttingen neurologist Professor Helmut Bauer.

It is a complaint accompanied by the destruction of nerve cells in the brain and backbone, which can cause severe and progressive paralysis.

No-one yet knows what causes multiple sclerosis. All that is known is that it usually occurs in waves and can take years to worsen.

It only progresses rapidly in five per cent of cases, and we have learnt, as Professor Bauer put it, to influence its progress.

Complications such as lung and blood vessel damage and ulcers can be prevented, as in particular can inactivity on the patient's part. Immobilisation can be fatal, as it can with other chronic complaints.

So a special method of treatment has been devised in Göttingen, financed for the time being from a variety of sources.

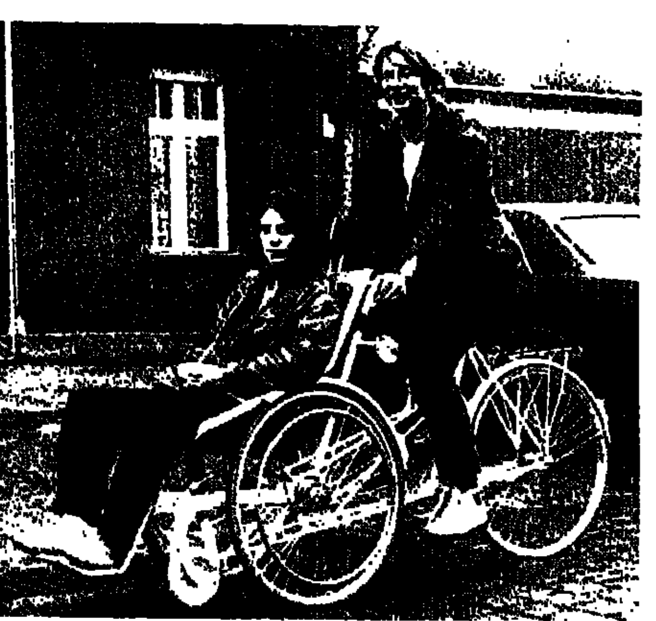
Starting as a rule at the point when a wave sets in and the patient's condition takes a turn for the worse, it combines and complements a variety of therapies and is merely termed after-care, although the term by no means reflects the wide range it covers.

As soon as the patient has left hospital a team of therapists alongside his family doctor starts to help him. It includes a medical specialist, a therapist and a social worker and pays special attention to medical surveillance and occupational therapy.

The aim is to ensure that the patient doesn't grow less mobile and to prevent him at all costs from falling prey to isolation, with the risks it entails.

Self-help and contact groups lend back-up; nearly 60 per cent of multiple sclerosis patients are now members of one group or another. Simply talking with each other about their problems can help. "I'm no longer on my own," one said in Loccum, and Professor Bauer took him as an example. "The results of our project work are good," he said. One could but hope that such activities would not for long be limited to Göttingen and nearby Hanover.

The deeper aim behind the concept is to free the patient from his conventional role as a mere object of medical attention. Medical and practical assistance up to and including seemingly minor aspects of work and everyday life is provided in a way that is otherwise unavailable or hard to come by.



Wheelchair becomes rickshaw

This medical rickshaw combining wheelchair and bicycle has been on show in Berlin. It should be available for about DM4,000 by the northern autumn. (Photo: AP)

The same applies to polyarthritis, or chronic inflammation of a number of joints, from which about one per cent of the population suffer.

About half the country's polyarthritis patients suffered from pain despite treatment, said Dr Hans-Heinrich Raspe of Hanover medical college.

They were often weak and suffered from serious functional disorders. The painkillers they took had substantial side-effects. So did drugs designed to ease the inflammation.

About one polyarthritic in three is imagined not to be in contact with the medical authorities and various support groups and may be receiving the wrong treatment or none at all, Dr Raspe said.

That had been why a mobile rheumatism assistance unit had been set up in four areas, including Hanover.

In Hanover the project has only been under way for a year, preliminaries apart. The basic principle is that comprehensive treatment cannot be limited to hospital.

Help must be given on an outpatient basis and as near to the patient's home as possible. It too is a team effort.

The team consists mainly of a doctor, a nurse and a physiotherapist. Their first step is a full-scale one-hour diagnosis going well beyond the acute state of the complaint.

This may be followed by others, and treatment then takes the form of activity going well beyond the usual compass of medical care.

The team listen, advise and care for both the patients and their relatives.

Physiotherapist Ulrike Mellenthin-Seemann says ergotherapy has a special role to play. It consists of first finding out what everyday activities the patient can still carry out unaided.

Then he is given self-help training, including hints on technical aids that ease pressure on the joints and the encouragement all chronically sick people invariably need from time to time.

After only a year's work it was too early to talk in terms of results, Dr Raspe said. But about 60 per cent of general practitioners in Hanover were now referring patients to the mobile rheumatism unit.

With its emphasis on social work the unit had become a valuable feature of medical care, as had its treatment of chronically sick patients as such.

Problems naturally arose when teams of therapists sought to help the chronically sick. It was frankly admitted at Loccum that treatment could be overdone, just as could be the case in connection with mental illness.

There was a risk of regimenting the patient even though that was the last effect intended. Data protection could at times prove problematic, as could the doctor's oath of secrecy.

Yet it was agreed that therapy deserved increasing consideration. It included medical auxiliaries in a uniform concept of treatment of not just a single complaint but of illness as such.

It also assigned the patient an active role, as Kiel medical historian Professor Dietrich von Engelhardt said. It was now up to the patient to help the doctor to help him.

He noted almost as an afterthought that therapeutic enthusiasm and organisational input ought not to make the health service forget the principle of hope: hope of medical progress such as has given so many sick people a new lease of life.

"How many of us here today would not have been around to tell the tale," he asked, "if doctors had not learnt how to operate on an inflamed appendix?"

Reinhard Biehl

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 12 March 1985)

Getting rid of phantom pain

A new high-frequency surgical technique is claimed to help combat phantom pains, or pains felt in limbs the patient no longer has. One of the men who has devised the technique, known as high-frequency lesion, is Professor Wolfhard Winkelmüller of Hanover medical college.

It is based on the finding that phantom pains originate at the points where nerves formerly coming from the severed limbs reach the spinal column.

They are triggered by overexcitement of nerve cells in the dorsal horn.

These cells are destroyed by high-frequency electric impulses administered during surgery. The operation is reported to be particularly effective for people wheelchair-bound after an accident.

But it has yet to help people whose limbs have been amputated in more than exceptional cases.

Deutscher Forschungsdienst

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne, 15 March 1985)

■ ANIMALS

Attacks prompt look at what makes an Alsatian bite

Dogs such as the German sheepdog (Alsatian) saw man as prey under certain circumstances, delegates to a meeting were told.

One speaker said that the sleeping killer instinct could be aroused by human behaviour such as showing signs of fear, taking to flight or adopting a defensive posture.

The meeting was held by the German Sheepdog Society at Pohlheim, in Hesse, in the wake of several incidents where people have been attacked by Alsatians.

The breed is famous the world over as a friend and protector of man, but lately its reputation in Germany has been dented.

A child has been killed and several other people injured in separate incidents.

Dog experts, says the society, have established that dogs which go on to the attack have either not been trained or have had their training broken off because of a change in ownership.

Society representatives Reiner Voltz and Heinz Kühn came under hefty criticism because of the practice in training of setting a dog on people during a simulated attack on its master. The critics said this could be dangerous.

Hamburger Abendblatt

The society disagreed. It maintains that the dogs are exclusively for protection and are trained to absolute obedience and are at all times capable of being controlled.

Most agreed that the German sheepdog is a good-natured animal. It was, after all, a protective dog and had saved the lives of many people.

Zoologists and ethologists (people who study animal behaviour) agreed that the dog that bit had been badly handled. Aggression was not because of a supposed wolf-like urge, but because of its relationship with man.

A zoologist, Dr Walter Poduschka, said that if someone wanted to get on with dogs, he or she must take the trouble to learn how a dog thought.

Other speakers said behavioural changes could result from a constant change of owner and from training aimed at making the dog a slave.

This could result in the animal becoming unpredictable and dangerous.

The use of kennels and leashes was also damaging. And the excessive stimulation of big cities could cause brain damage.

If an owner was under stress, he could not handle a dog properly. A disturbed person was in a position to ruin a dog.

But an ethologist, Dr Paul Leyhausen, disputed the claim that the dog was an inherently good-natured animal.

Just like people, every dog had individual characteristics and behaved in different ways towards different people.

The way a dog behaved in a given situation depended on the person involved and was not predictable.

But he said that talk of aggression after a dog attacked someone was not always justified. For example, a dog could forget in the excitement of playing that people were thinner skinned, and bite.

Leyhausen agreed with another ethologist, Dr Harald Brummer, that a dog's killer instincts could be aroused by people themselves.

If a person or another animal showed signs of fear, adopted a defensive posture or took to flight, it might be enough to unleash an attack.

A person tripping or falling could also trigger the killer instinct. This had happened in a case in Giessen, where a child had died after being attacked.

Brummer and Leyhausen quoted another reason why humans were attacked: status.

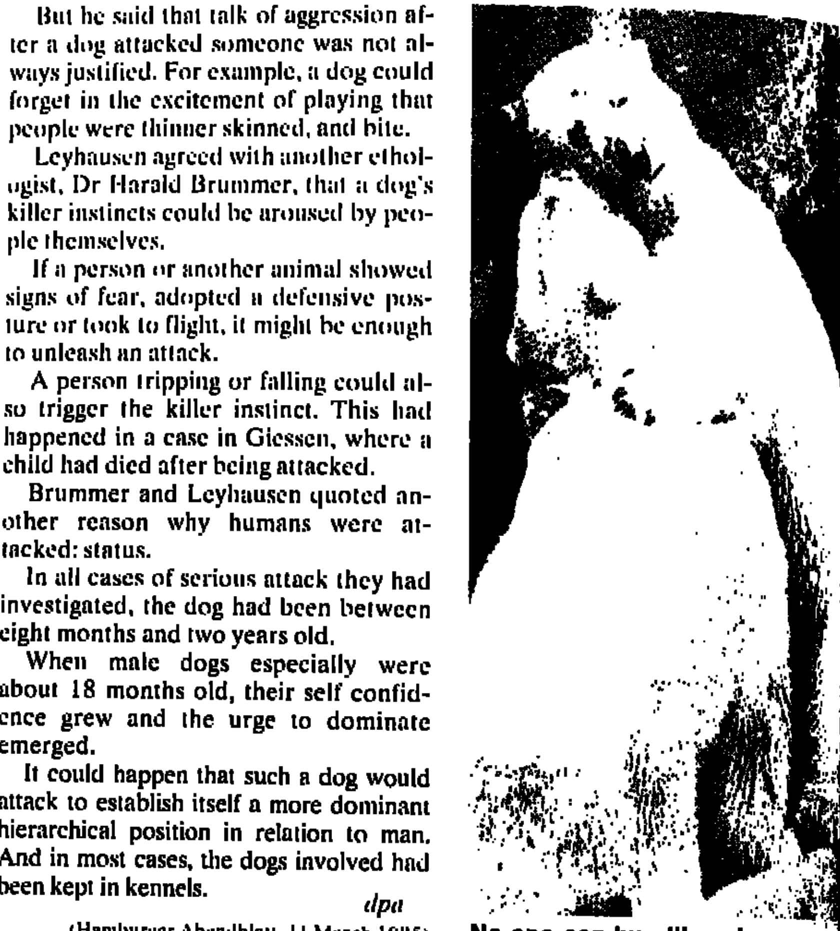
In all cases of serious attack they had investigated, the dog had been between eight months and two years old.

When male dogs especially were about 18 months old, their self confidence grew and the urge to dominate emerged.

It could happen that such a dog would attack to establish itself a more dominant hierarchical position in relation to man. And in most cases, the dogs involved had been kept in kennels.

dpa

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 11 March 1985)



No one can hug like a bear. (Photo...

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Christine Herrnecker, a 21-year-old dentist's receptionist, is the only visitor so far who can fairly answer: "I had nothing on." She stripped to pose to a full house for 20 minutes.

The crowds gave her a rousing hand as she posed for the photographer. "Great," they said, "the real thing at last."

For the sake of equal rights (or do I mean opportunities?) the photographer was naked too, giving female visitors an opportunity to consider another comment in the visitors' book.

One entry said there were too many photos of women in the nude and too few of men, to which another woman had replied in writing: "That's because naked women are more aesthetic to look at than men."

But male nudes can also get people off the streets and into the art gallery, as the Städtische Galerie in Ingolstadt has discovered with its exhibition of male nudes photographed by Herlinde Koelbl.

Her photos look like breaking Ingolstadt's attendance records. "Let us take a closer look at men," the catalogue says.

"Let's home in on what we find desirable. It's a luxury we can surely afford."

Women are willing as well as able to afford it, it seems. The exhibition has twice been extended and one delighted woman visitor has written in the book: "Any number of beautiful naked men for once!"

But in Munich there is a clear difference between the gourmet and the gourmand. A couple of dozen topless girlies, down by the river may still be a sight for sore eyes, but 1,500 are too many for comfort.

"This isn't an exhibition for the gourmet," one visitor has written, "it's strictly for the glutton."

While another has reduced the dilemma to three little words: "Michelangelo is better."

Peter Schmalz

(Die Welt, Bonn, 19 March 1985)

Some shaggy dogs creep into brown bear exhibition

In the Austrian *Land* of Steiermark, one of the oddest insurance policies in the world has been drawn up. It covers damage by a brown bear, the last wild brown bear in Austria.

When the bear was discovered, an insurance company decided as a gimmick to cover all damage which could be proved as having been caused by the bear. Until now, a beehive and a shed have been the only victims.

In any case, that is one of the stories from the repertoire of a Munich artist, Bernd Ergert, who specialises in hunt themes.

Ergert has arranged the first bear exhibition in the Federal Republic — it is in the Munich hunting and fishing museum.

The timing could not be more appropriate: the last bear in Bavaria was shot dead 150 years ago, by a forestry official called Ferdinand Klein.

The bear has been stuffed and is the centrepoint of the exhibition.

Today, there are probably 20,000 bears in the whole of Europe, most in the forests of the Soviet Union and Romania.

But 15,000 years ago, it was a different story. Cave bears roamed in hordes with modern man's predecessor hunting them. But these 15cwt animals were distributed over too small an area and that was their downfall.

Over a few thousand years, the bear population was reduced until there were only isolated cases. Despite the fact that they were mostly vegetarian, man feared them and continued to hunt them and they were systematically all but wiped out.

In the South Tyrol, in the north of modern day Italy only two hours from Munich along the autobahn, there are still two dozen brown bears.

Ergert says they have little chance of survival, but Italian biologists are trying.

The bears are anaesthetised and fitted out with a collar containing a radio transmitter so that their location can be plotted.

In America, rescue plans are also afoot for the remaining 1,000 brown bears.

From time immemorial, people have held the bear's potency in awe.

The hunt is on in America for a gang which is killing off bears to get their gallbladders, which they turn into powder and sell as an aphrodisiac. Buyers in some oriental countries pay large amounts for the stuff.

Even professional hunters believe in the potency of the bear. At the Munich exhibition, a bear's penis bone supplied by a hunter has been worked into an amulet.

Well, that's the story we're told.

Peter Gillhofer

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 14 March 1985)

How to stop Fido paddling in other people's puddles

Chocolate can poison a dog. Feeding it raw fish can lead to anaemia. These are some of the points in a list of dos and don'ts issued by scientists at the Hanover veterinary school.

They point out that each day West Germany's three and a half million dogs deposit a million kilograms of steaming faeces on the ground, someone's ground.

The Hanover experts say that in order to make sure that the dog moves its bowels on its own patch and not on someone else's, feeding must be regular.

Owners should therefore avoid irregular feeding times; should not give Fido food straight from the refrigerator; and should make sure that it gets enough water, especially when the food is dry, the day hot or if he has been running.

Neither should he be given too many bones; at the most 10 grammes per kilogram of body weight a day. That means a 20-kilo dog should get no more than 200 grammes of fresh bones a day.

Too much milk is also bad. At the most, 25 millilitres per kilo of body weight per day. Which means that a 20-kilo dog should not get more than half a litre a day.

A diet comprised solely of meat can lead to a shortage of calcium, sodium and fat dissolving vitamins.

Excessive protein is to be avoided. Protein is all right in meat but if the dog gets too much of it offal, butyric acid fermentation and diarrhoea can be the result.

Strongly salted foods are also out. So is spoiled food and leftovers. So are starch-rich foods in their raw state — uncooked potatoes, oats and maize, for example. They are only easily easily digestible if they are cooked or steamed.

Chocolate, sweets and other sweet foods can lead to deficiency diseases, fatness and ruined teeth. Excessive amounts of chocolate can actually poison a dog.

Too much food and feeding which is

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■ PLIGHTS

International tug-of-war over 6-year-old-girl

A tug of war over the foster parents of a six-year-old Indian girl, immigration authorities and a man who claims to be her natural father has set official wheels spinning in Hamburg.

Child welfare officials, diplomatic missions, the Hamburg city parliament, courts, senators and Hamburg's Mayor, Klaus von Dohnanyi, are all involved.

The case has cost the state thousands. Television teams have been sent to India to get background footage.

It is possible that the solution will be found only in the Constitutional Court.

Should little Jeenat Uman be deported to a country she doesn't know? It is a complex question.

Kuldip Singh has come for his daughter. But will he get her?

Over the years there have been several deportation cases attracting publicity. A Turk killed himself in Berlin by throwing himself out of a first-floor courtroom window when his appeal against deportation was rejected.

The family of a Filipino seaman sought refuge in a church, but Hamburg officials got them out and put them on a plane back to Manila.

Jeenat came with her mother to Hamburg in 1979 with a tourist visa. In May 1983, the mother was deported — without her small daughter.

Incredibly, the baby was somehow forgotten or ignored in the haste to get rid of the mother.

At first the girl's relatives looked after her. Then a West German unmarried couple, Traute Meyer-Bergmann, 45, and Heinz-Peter Hirsch, 34, took her in.

They registered her at a local kindergarten and that was when a welfare officer in the Hamburg suburb of Bergedorf started taking an interest in the affair. Jeenat was made a ward of the court.

The German couple produced evidence showing that the mother, identified in documents as a widow, was willing for them to adopt the girl.

The authorities said they could not adopt her because they were not married to each other.

Then a complicating factor entered the equation: a Sikh soldier in India claimed he was Jeenat's father.

Investigations by the Bonn embassy in New Delhi demonstrated to the satisfaction of the adoption authorities and the regional court that the soldier's claim was indeed true.

The German couple were even accused of kidnapping Jeenat. At this stage, the Mayor of Hamburg, von Dohnanyi, called in the president of the German prevention of cruelty to children society, Professor Walter Baersch, for advice.

He said that if Jeenat's real father were alive, it must be established that she did not know him at all.

Jeenat had found a good home in Hamburg and, he said, on humanitarian grounds, that should not be put at risk.

The local government office in Bergedorf took a particularly hard line on Jeenat's extradition.

In September last year, on International Children's Day, of all days, the child should have been deported — the air ticket had been written out.

At the last minute, Social Affairs Senator Jan Ehlers ruled that the Senate would deal with the case.

The Hamburg parliament also decided that the identity of the alleged father must be ascertained.

Kuldip Singh appeared before Hamburg's guardianship court — a black-bearded giant with a turban. The Hamburg authorities had paid for his air ticket — DM4,130.

On television Kuldip Singh, a non-com missioned officer from the Punjab explained that he wanted his daughter so that she could look after him when he was old or infirm.

The court recognised Kuldip Singh's paternity and awarded him parental rights.

Nevertheless Jeenat is to remain with her step-parents — until the father has instituted proceedings for custody of the child.

This decision makes the child's wishes all-important.

Kuldip Singh continues to cause surprise. He is married for the second time although he is not divorced from Jeenat's mother.

Step-father Hirsch asks: "Why has he waited six years before bothering about the child."

Jeenat herself does not understand this commotion. She speaks no Indian language and does not recognise the man who claims to be her father. She knows nothing about life in India.

The step-parents' lawyer intends to go as far as the Constitutional Court if necessary.

Thomas Wolgast

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 14 March 1985)

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uncontrolled can cause fatness and damage organs.

Dogs should not be given raw pork or raw offal from pigs because they sometimes contain agents which can cause fatal infectious illnesses.

Raw fish sometimes contains tapeworm cysts. Freshwater fish especially has an iron-absorbing compound which can cause anaemia. It also contains anti-vitamins, substances which behave much like vitamins but prevent vitamins from being effective.

Raw egg white can cause digestive problems because it contains matter which deactivates the body's own digestive enzyme system. It also has an anti-vitamin.

And, say the Hanover experts, no raw onions. In large amounts, that can cause anaemia

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 15 February 1985)



Jeenat with Traute (right) and Heinz-Peter . . . but for how long? (Photos: dpa)

Bogus marriage the passport to permanent residence

Increasing numbers of foreigners are willing to pay 10,000 or 12,000 marks for a marriage of convenience as a way of getting permission to stay indefinitely in West Germany.

No one knows how many phoney marriages take place. They're not illegal. And no one can determine motive purely from appearances.

But Hamburg authorities say there are about 150 a year in Hamburg alone.

Which means thousands if that reflects the national rate.

It is assumed that the Hamburg figure is only a tip of the iceberg, and a special police squad has been set up to deal with the issue.

Phoney marriages are becoming popular among men from outside the European Community nations because asylum and residential regulations have become tougher.

A Hamburg aliens authority spokesman said: "We begin to ask pointed questions when the visa for the newly-married foreigner expires.

"If the marriage partner can hardly make himself understood with Germans or when we discover that the two do not live together and that money was passed over, we can be more or less certain that it is a marriage of convenience."

The way these marriages are arranged is very close to the criminal borderline.

In most major West German cities professional agents have set up in business to negotiate a bride for a price.

Harald Teske of Hamburg's aliens police said there are many foreigners who are married to West Germans and use to their advantage their experience with the West German authorities.

But West German lawyers have specialised in marriage contracts of this kind in which payment as well as the rights and duties of the partners are recorded.

Despite unemployment in this country many foreigners are guaranteed a visa in this way. But the visa is costly and many go deeply into debt for it.

Police say the price of a bride ranges from DM4,000 to DM6,000. Then comes the agent's fee of about DM2,000. Witnesses at the ceremony sometimes pick up DM2,000, as well.

There does not seem to be any difficulty finding suitable brides. "Most come off the streets or were accosted by brokers on the streets," Teske explained. In his view many of the girls have unstable personalities or are drug addicts.

But there are also women who, for political motives, are prepared to marry a foreigner threatened with deportation. "If you want to do something for the Third World, then marry a foreigner," is the content of the small magazine advertisements.

The brokers resort to unsavoury methods as well. It was reported from Hanau that the brokers had organised bands, and one group abducted the daughter of a woman who suddenly refused to go through with a marriage — until the mother said she would go through the ceremony.

Many foreigners are already married back in their homeland. Those who want to get married in this country have to produce a certificate to prove that they are not married.

For this reason many marriages of convenience used to be performed in Denmark, where documentation was not so strict.

Hamburg authorities say that London has now taken over.

Expert forgers operate there in conjunction with West German marriage brokers.

The West German wives learn all to late what they have let themselves in for in the paid marriage, Hamburg police maintain.

A marriage for appearances is still a marriage: there is no quick divorce. A year of separation must elapse at least.

A working wife is also responsible for providing if the husband of her marriage of convenience cannot provide for himself.

Most of these husbands who come from other cultural backgrounds are not squeamish about how they treat their phoney wives when they do not do what they want with officialdom or endanger the husband's residence permit by going to the police.

When it is known that the marriage was a marriage of convenience the foreigner is in trouble.

Article six of Basic Law, which guarantees protection to the marriage and the family and which is the basis for granting the visa in the first place, no longer applies.

Despite his marriage to a West German woman the foreigner can be deported.

This means for many a mountain of debt as well as social and economic difficulties.

dpa

(General-Anzeiger Bonn, 5 March 1985)